IN THE CLAIMS:

1. (Previously Presented) A method of lining a drilled bore, the method comprising:

providing a tool having a radially extendable member;

running a tubular into a drilled bore; and

after running the tubular into the bore, forming one or more helical or solely circumferential, selected periodic corrugations in at least a portion of a wall of the tubular using the radially extendable member, wherein the wall portion is diametrically expanded at peaks and troughs of the corrugations.

2. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the corrugations of the tubular increases the collapse resistance of the tubular.

3. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the tubular is a thin-walled tubular.

4. (Original) The method of claim 3, wherein the tubular has a wall thickness of less than 6 mm.

5. (Original) The method of claim 4, wherein the tubular has a wall thickness of around 3 to 4 mm.

6. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the tubular has a wall thickness of at least 6 mm.

7. (Cancelled)

8. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the tubular is run in through existing bore-lining tubing having an internal first diameter and the tubular is then expanded to an internal diameter at least as large as the first diameter.

9. (Cancelled)

10. (Previously Presented) A method of lining a drilled bore, comprising:

running a tubular into a drilled bore;

diametrically expanding the tubular; and

corrugating the tubular in the bore in a separate step from expanding, wherein the tubular is diametrically expanded before corrugation.

11-12. (Cancelled)

13. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the tubular is corrugated from the top down.

14. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the tubular is corrugated from the bottom up.

15. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the tubular is expanded from the top down.

16. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the tubular is expanded from the bottom up.

17. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of cementing the tubular in the bore.

18. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the tubular carries a deformable material on an external surface thereof.

19. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the tubular is provided in combination with a sleeve of deformable material.

20. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein only a portion of the tubular is corrugated, retaining a section of cylindrical-walled tubular.

21. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein all of the tubular is corrugated.

22. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the corrugations are solely circumferential.

23. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the corrugations are helical.

24. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising locating at least one further tubular internally of the corrugated tubular.

25. (Original) The method of claim 24, wherein the at least one further tubular has a cylindrical wall.

26. (Original) The method of claim 24, wherein the at least one further tubular is subsequently diametrically expanded.

27. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, further comprising locating the tool within the corrugated tubular.

28. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the tool is a rotary expander and forming the corrugations comprises rotating the rotary expander within the tubular and axially advancing the rotary expander through the tubular.

29. (Original) The method of claim 28, wherein the rotary expander is configured to create a single-start helical corrugation.

30. (Original) The method of claim 28, wherein the rotary expander is configured to create a multiple-start plurality of helical corrugations.

31. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the tubular is located to intersect a problem formation.

32. (Previously Presented) A method of lining a drilled bore, the method comprising:

providing a tool having a radially extendable member;

running a tubular into a drilled bore to intersect a problem formation; and

after running the tubular into the bore, forming one or more helical or solely circumferential, selected periodic corrugations in a wall of the tubular using the radially extendable member, at least where the tubular intersects the problem formation, wherein the wall portion is diametrically expanded at peaks and troughs of the corrugations.

33. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 32, further comprising expanding at least a portion of the tubular separately from corrugating the tubular.

34. (Previously Presented) A method of forming a downhole tubular, comprising:

providing a rotary expansion tool having a radially extendable member; and

corrugating at least a portion of a cylindrical tubular by rotating the rotary expansion tool relative to the tubular to produce one or more helical or solely circumferential, selected periodic corrugations with the radially extendable member, wherein the tubular portion is diametrically expanded at peaks and troughs of the corrugations.

35. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 34, wherein the corrugations are helical and the tool is advanced axially relative to the tubular during corrugation.

36. (Cancelled)

37. (Cancelled)

38. (Previously Presented) A downhole tubular, comprising:

a wall having one or more helical corrugations formed in both an inner surface and an outer surface of the wall; and

an elongate element located in one or more troughs of the corrugations,

wherein the tubular is made from metal.

39. (Previously Presented) The tubular of claim 38, wherein the elongate element is a signal carrier.

40. (Previously Presented) The tubular of claim 38, wherein the elongate element is a conduit.

41. (Previously Presented) The tubular of claim 38, wherein the elongate element is a power carrier.

42. (Previously Presented) The tubular of claim 38, wherein a sensing element is located in the troughs of the corrugations.

43. (Previously Presented) The tubular of claim 38, wherein the elongate element is an optical fiber.

44-54. (Cancelled)

55. (Original) A method of running tubing into a bore to minimise differential sticking, the method comprising:

identifying whether elongate members located in a selected bore are likely to encounter differential sticking;

providing corrugated tubing; and

running the tubing into the bore.

56. (Previously Presented) A method of running tubing into a bore, the method comprising:

running a corrugated-walled tubular into the bore;

rotating the tubular in the bore; and

cementing the tubular in the bore.

57. (Original) The method of claim 56, wherein the tubular is a tubing string comprising a plurality of tubing sections joined by relatively rigid connectors.

58. (Previously Presented) The method claim 56, wherein the tubular is rotated to dislodge sediment in the bore.

59-60. (Cancelled)

61. (Previously Presented) A method of running tubing into a bore, the method comprising:

running a tubular defining a helical corrugated configuration into the bore; and

rotating the tubular in the bore to negotiate a tight spot in the bore,

wherein the tubular is made from metal.

62-66. (Cancelled)

67. (Previously Presented) Downhole tubulars, each tubular comprising at least one corrugated end portion, whereby the tubulars are adapted to be coupled to one another by locating the corrugated end portion of one tubular within the corrugated end portion of another tubular, wherein the corrugations are helical and the tubulars are made from metal.

68. (Cancelled)

69. (Cancelled)

70. (Original) The tubulars of claim 67, wherein the corrugated end portions are parallel.

71. (Original) The tubulars of claim 67, wherein the corrugated end portions are tapered.

72. (Original) The tubulars of claim 67, wherein deformable sealing material is provided on the corrugated end portion of at least one of the tubulars.

73-80. (Cancelled)

81. (Original) A method of locating a tubular within a larger diameter bore, the method comprising:

providing a corrugated tubular;

locating the tubular in a larger diameter bore; and

reducing the degree of tension applied to the tubular such that the tubular axially contracts and diametrically expands.

82. (Original) The method of claim 81, wherein the tubular is initially under tension.

83. (Original) The method of claim 81, wherein the degree of tension applied to the tubular is reduced by placing the tubular in compression.

84. (Original) The method of claim 81, wherein the degree of diametric expansion of the tubular is such that the tubular engages the surrounding bore wall.

85. (Previously Presented) Completion tubing having at least a portion of corrugated wall to accommodate a degree of at least one of axial compression and expansion in combination with a seal for locking a lower end of the tubing relative to surrounding bore-lining tubing.

86. (Cancelled)

87. (Previously Presented) A method of lining a bore, the method comprising:

diametrically expanding a wall of a helically or solely circumferentially corrugated tubular in the bore such that the wall is deformed about its entire circumference; and

selecting at least one of a degree of expansion, an expansion method, and a degree of corrugation of the tubular such that the tubular both before and after the diametrically expanding has a length that is substantially unchanged.

88-98. (Cancelled)

99. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 56, further comprising drilling with a drill bit supported by the tubular.

100. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 55, further comprising cementing the tubing in the bore.

101. (Cancelled)

102. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 56, wherein the tubular is rotated during cementing.

103. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the tubular is made from metal.

104. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 10, wherein the tubular is made from metal.

105. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 32, wherein the tubular is made from metal.

106. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 34, wherein the tubular is made from metal.

107. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 55, wherein the tubular is made from metal.

108. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 56, wherein the tubular is made from metal.

109. (Cancelled)

110. (Cancelled)

111. (Cancelled)

112. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 81, wherein the tubular is made from metal.

113. (Previously Presented) The tubing of claim 85, wherein the tubular is made from metal.

114. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 87, wherein the tubular is made from metal.

115. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 38, wherein the troughs are internal troughs.

116. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 38, wherein the troughs are external troughs.

117. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 56, further comprising expanding the tubular.

118. (Cancelled)

119. (Previously Presented) The tubing of claim 85, wherein one or more corrugations of the wall are solely circumferential.

120. (Previously Presented) The tubing of claim 85, wherein one or more corrugations of the wall are helical.

121. (Previously Presented) The tubing of claim 85, wherein one or more corrugations of the wall have selected periods.

122. (Previously Presented) A downhole tubular, comprising:

a male helically corrugated first end portion adapted to be coupled to a female helically corrugated end portion of a substantially identical second downhole tubular;

a female helically corrugated second end portion adapted to be coupled to a male helically corrugated end portion of the substantially identical second downhole tubular; and

a body portion extending between the end portions,

wherein the tubular is made from metal.

123. (Previously Presented) The tubulars of claim 122, wherein the end portions of the tubular are parallel.

124. (Previously Presented) The tubulars of claim 122, wherein the end portions of the tubular are tapered.

125. (Previously Presented) The tubular of claim 122, further comprising a deformable material disposed along an outer surface or within an inner surface of at least one of the end portions of the tubular to form a seal with a respective mating end portion of the second tubular.

126. (Previously Presented) The tubular of claim 122, wherein a wall of the body portion has one or more corrugations formed therein.

127. (Previously Presented) The tubular of claim 126, wherein the body corrugations are helical and further comprising an elongate element located in one or more troughs of the body corrugations.

128. (Previously Presented) The tubular of claim 127, wherein the elongate element is a signal carrier.

129. (Previously Presented) The tubular of claim 127, wherein the elongate element is a conduit.

130. (Previously Presented) The tubular of claim 127, wherein the elongate element is a power carrier.

131. (Previously Presented) The tubular of claim 127, wherein the elongate element is an optical fiber.

132. (Previously Presented) The tubular of claim 126, further comprising a sensing element located in the troughs of the body corrugations.

133. (Previously Presented) The tubular of claim 126, further comprising sealing or filling material located in a trough of the body corrugation.

134. (Previously Presented) The tubular of claim 127, wherein the troughs are internal.

135. (Previously Presented) The tubular of claim 127, wherein the troughs are external.

136. (Previously Presented) The tubular of claim 127, wherein the corrugations are formed both in an inner surface and an outer surface of the wall.

137. (Previously Presented) The tubular of claim 127, wherein a thickness of the wall is substantially uniform.

138. (Previously Presented) A method of lining a drilled bore, the method comprising:

providing a tool having a radially extendable member;

running a tubular into a drilled bore; and

corrugating the tubular in the bore into selected periodic corrugations, each having a substantial circumferential component, wherein the tubular is diametrically expanded at the corrugations and between the corrugations by the radially extendable member configured to also provide the corrugations.

139. (Previously Presented) A method of lining a drilled bore, the method comprising:

providing a tool having a radially extendable member;

running a tubular into a drilled bore to intersect a problem formation; and

corrugating the tubular in the bore into selected periodic corrugations at least where the tubular intersects the problem formation, each corrugation having a substantial circumferential component, wherein the tubular is diametrically expanded at

the corrugations and between the corrugations with the radially extendable member configured to also form the corrugations.

140. (Previously Presented) A method of forming a downhole tubular, comprising:

providing a rotary expansion tool having a radially extendable member; and

corrugating a cylindrical tubular by rotating the rotary expansion tool relative to the tubular to produce selected periodic corrugations, each having a substantial circumferential component, wherein the tubular is diametrically expanded at the corrugations and between the corrugations by the radially extendable member configured to also form the corrugations.

141. (Currently Amended) A downhole tubular, comprising:

a wall having one or more helical corrugations formed therein; and

an elongate element located in one or more troughs of the corrugations,

wherein the tubular is made from metal and ~~the wall has a uniform thickness~~ a wall thickness of a corrugated portion is the same as a wall thickness of an un-corrugated portion.

142. (Previously Presented) The tubular of claim 141, wherein the elongate element is a signal carrier.

143. (Previously Presented) The tubular of claim 141, wherein the elongate element is a conduit.

144. (Previously Presented) The tubular of claim 141, wherein the elongate element is a power carrier.

145. (Previously Presented) The tubular of claim 141, wherein a sensing element is located in the troughs of the corrugations.

146. (Previously Presented) The tubular of claim 141, wherein the elongate element is an optical fiber.

147. (Currently Amended) The ~~method~~ tubular of claim 141, wherein the troughs are internal troughs.

148. (Currently Amended) The ~~method~~ tubular of claim 141, wherein the troughs are external troughs.

149. (Previously Presented) A downhole tubular, comprising:

a wall having one or more helical corrugations formed therein; and

an elongate element located in one or more troughs of the corrugations, wherein:

the tubular is made from metal,

the wall has a substantially uniform thickness, and

the troughs are internal troughs.

150. (New) The tubular of claim 149, wherein the wall has a uniform thickness.